CALIFORNIA BUBBLES.

land. She yielded to the parsuasions of John Law. merged the private bank of that gen-an in Paris into the Royal Bank of

The first occurred among a people ever proverbial for their imperturbability of character; the second among a people whose chief characteristics are sagacity in busi-ness and immutability of opinion, and the third among

er, 1850. About 1860, the Placer diggings having

the fall of 1861 the casual observer on Montgomery et, the chief mart of stock transactions in San France, would hear from classes of men such observas as these, "That they had specimens from the lode; had seen them, it was very rich, it was just like Comstock," &c. A few months later these desulobservations took a scientific turn, thus:—"The assays 3— per ton; Peter Snyder, an assayer at go's blacksmith shop, at Red Dog, had tried a cof the ore, and it yielded 3— per ton; John and Richard Roe, bankers, at Ran Raphael, sent a man over to look at the lead and to a controlling interest," &c. Later again, at a company was formed—that it was incorporated," a merchandise brokers who had been among jobbers as commercial streets came up and took desits in one and auction house on Montgomery street, and seen to produce certificates of stock, and suddenly such out in company with a prospective purchaser and refuge around some neighboring corner to negoti. Then came unknown taces in broad daylight and up signs, but they were few and obscure. Men were a leadily to assert that "the mine was incorporated; the stock would be issued, it would go up to at least 3— per higher," and it idd. The business them began to me serious features. On the 11th day of Septem-1802, some thirty-seven brokers organized them. cangerous one to pursue or to remain beside than the sense to which superstition has given the above name. Then came the great unwashed from hidden and unknown places, calling themselves "Stock Brokers." The mean of fruit and regetables left their stalls; the ensanguised butcher ceased to wield his cleaver and his knife; these abovemarker dropped his awi and threw away his last; the druggist ceased to find pleasers or profit in the compounding of pills and the mixing of nostrums; the barber ceased to shave and went forth to be shorn; and assuming the apparel of "purple and fine linen," gave it to be understood that they were to be found in the "busy mart of men," "seated in their right minds," and ready to direct the way to fortune and great riches. The slaves of figures,

The great number of persons engaged in the business as brokers far exceeded the number limited for membership by the Board.

This debris of operatives and of actors resolved themselves into two other boards. They summened to their ranks about one hundred and fifty members such. These boards held their sessions at hours different from each other and from the first board. Their meetings were requiar, their lists of stock voluminous, the volunteer calls of stocks not on the lists multitudinous, but their tennanctions were insignificant. The first board was the large whale that swallowed up the lesser once. Finally these two latter boards united into one, but to little purpose. Their sessions became elamorous, disputations and profitiess. A sommon fund of about \$6,000 had been accumulated; the members quarrelled over and fashity agreed to divide it pro-rats, and they did. Then a majority seceded and formed a new board called the "Pacific" largered to divide it pro-rats, and they did. Then a majority seceded and did hard, the survivors going to the curbations. The "Pacific" struggled along for about two years, sustained by the desperate energies of the majority of its members and the reputation of the little means yet persecuted by a merely perceptible minerity. It ultimately succumbed to the irrepressible condict that not unfrequently takes place between landlord and tecant. Its underground premises had to yield to the possession of a constable under a writ of restiguish.

bord and tenant. He underground premises had to yield to the possession of a constable under a writ of restitution.

It was a melancholy sight to behold these despairing, bankrupt apirity, once bold with hope, but now marching in mournful procession for the last time from the place which had known them so long, and, alsa! so unprofitably, and where they should meet no more. It was the Girondiste going to execution. In the meantime the first board, with its tow-eriog vastness, swept on like a comet. At the period when all the boards were in action every broker of note had his office. Saloous and stores were devicted of empty bottles and empty sheives, and were converted into cellular repositories for a desk, a safe and a broker. These compartments were rented, and cagerly taken as prices varying from \$30 to \$300 per menth, those which had a front exposure being garmished with greenbacks, bonds, stock certificates and gold. Orgar stands yielded to the high premiums paid for immediate possession of the limited premises. The frost windows of other places of business on Montgomery attest fell into similar use. Hining stocks, real, imaginary and mixed, found ready sale to eager perchasers. The hardy advanturer who had spent months of privation in prospecting suddeniy found himself beset by ardent offers for his "feet" in sums far boyond his dearest expectations. His laborious and tardy efforts in discovering lodes of mineral were rewarded by generous prices, constantly increasing and ever ready to be paid. Like Byron, "he awoke and found himself," not famous, but frich. The h-talker and the merchant, the mechanic and the laborer, the lawyer and his celents, the dector and his patients, the clergyman and his congregation, the enterprise and the saverant and the saverant and the servant,

Company.	No. of feet.	Highest price per foot.	Lonest price per foot.
Eheba Dauy Wide Norcross Chollar	1,800 9,000 400 1,400 1,400	July, \$500 April, \$528 March, \$528 July, \$2,356 August, \$1 500 (upe 27, \$2,700	Nothing. \$5. 25c. \$1,000. \$7.00.

The decline which is exhibited to have taken place to

sold. The bankers became siarmed and would not extend.

The Board was the only place at which the sales could be made. In the month of Ray, 1864, the crash commenced. The daily sales were beavy and every day at reduced rates. The decline continued until about the middle of August. Prices were then so low that they became statucary. As is shown in the foregoing table, Gould and Curry, on the 23d of June, 1863, was worth 26,300. On the 22d of June, 1864, it was worth 21,675. The great majority of parsons had lost everything. Brokers had made time contracts in their own names for principals that became bankrupt before these contracts matured. Bo the brokers had to share the fate of their principals. Seats in the Board fell to the low figure of \$750. These repeated failures within the Board impaired the standing of the Board itself.

The avalanche had descended. Those whom it did not bury beneath its ruins merely escaped in a state of irrecoverable torpidity. The shock extended far beyond the limited confines of the immediate scene of the catastrophe. Many who had thought themselves possessed of fortune, and who had retired from business to the pursuits of pleasure and travel, relying upon supposed judicious investments and certain dividends were intercepted in their journeyings in foreign parts by a telegram of "dreadful note" arresting their progress and announcing their bankruptcy. So ended the general lesson.

Upon the culminstion of these accumulated disasters,

with which of late he had but beaten the "intrenchent air," and gave bloody welcome to the work of renewed slaughter.

The man of drugs, with saddened and subdued countenance, moistened with a sympathetic tear the bruised herbs and aromatic gums he brayed with his posile in his mortar "for others" uses."

The tonsor, with his towel, smiled in bitterness of spirit, while his soportific fingers traced the outlines of the belathered "face divine."

The man of figures again told and toiled over the gains of new employers at reduced salary.

The man of law found comfort and rejoiced in a new field of litigation growing out of what had ruined others.

The man of medicine smiled more blandly, and looked and spoke with more sympathy in the sick chamber, and if his bills were smaller his visits were more frequent.

The man of prayer and precept stood up before his congregation with greater sadess and stateliness, and wracd upon his flock to look not to the goods of this earth (with a mental retrospect to certain illusery mining ground), but to go in for an indestructible investment, where burglary was unknown, and inherent decay impossible and assessments uncollegable. And if, when he prayed, his voice trembled when he saked not to be led "into temptation," it may have been more in "sorrow than in anger" that his own defiction in that direction had not been more encessful; and when he came down to the charities he charged his audience with inexorable emphasis to negotiate all their loans indefinitely to the Lord.

The man of leather and the last wept over lost profits, and tingeringly and lamentingly returned to his awl.

The men of fruit and vegetables, "with mechanical and unclean hands," like Ephraim, "returned to his hattered fortunes of those who had ventured beyond

bosom.

Some went mad, some committed swicide, some emigrated, some became dissolute in habits, and others invoked the charitable elemency of the law, which, with "a sweet, oblivious antidote," wiped out their debts forever.

HAYTI.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

English Reports of the State of Affairs in Hayti-Prejudices of Color-Financial Pressure-Lawlessness of the People-Foreigners Warned to Keep their Opinions to Them-

The latest intelligence from Port-au-Prince, to the 8th instant, arrived in Kingston per steamer Crueader, and was received here by the Spanish steamer Moctezuma yesterday, via 8t. Jago de Cuba.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS YESTERDAY.

The following European and coastwise bound steam ors left this port yesterday:

The Arago, of the New York and Havre Steamship Company's line, left pier 46 North river, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, with the United States mails, passengers, \$39,400 in specie and a full general cargo.

The Toutonia, of the Hamburg American Packet Company's line, left her dock at Hoboken, for Hamburg, with the continental mails, fifty passengers, \$6,000 in specie and a full cargo.

The City of Paris, of the Imman line, left pier 45 North river, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, with the United States mails, forty-two cabin and one hundred and forty-three steerage passengers, \$9,710 in specie and a full cargo of bacon and cheese.

The Iowa, of the Anchor line, left pier 20 North river, for Liverpool, with thirty-eight cabin and two hundred and three steerage passengers and a full cargo of grain, cheese and lard.

Conserving.

and three steerage passengers and a full cargo of grain, cheese and lard.

COASTWEE.

The General Meade, of the Cromwell line, left pier No. 9 North river for New Orleans, with twelve passengers and a full cargo of assorted merchandiss.

The Raleigh left pier No. 36 North river for Mobile and Galveston, with six passengers and a full cargo of assorted freight.

The San Jacinto, of the Empire line, left pier No. 13 North river for Savannab, with eighty-five passengers and a full cargo.

The Alabama left pier No. 14 East river for Charleston, with thirty-five passengers and a full cargo.

The Manhattan left pier No. 3 North river for Charleston, with seventy-one passengers and a full cargo.

The James S. Grees, of the Express Steamship line, left pier No. 15 East river for Washington and Georgetown, D. C., with a full cargo of assorted freight.

REGAPTICATION.

Four European and six constrains steamers, seven hundred, and fifty-five passengers and 354,710 in specie.

MEXICO.

Having been questioned concerning the charges of lawing offered himself to be the principal instrument in the
hands of the French intervention to carry into effect the
plans of said intervention, which were to disturb the
peace of Mexnoo by means of a war, unjust in its origin,
illegal in its form, disloyal and barbarous in its execution, and of arousing in Mexico the political faction that
has sacrificed the assistant intervents, and which faction
was already reduced and unable to offer further resistance without the assistance of foreign arms, to
destroy the constitutional government of the nation,
which had been catabilished by the people, and was
in the exercise of all its powers, and recognized by foreign nations, by the very Powers which
brought on the intervention in order to transform the
republic into a monarchy, to second the policy of Napoleon the Third in opposing American democracy and
of such men as Jecker, who had no other object in view
than that of obtaining so base and such injusitous
advantages from a war which has been called a war of
inter-ention, and the records of which constitute the
first charge, the other charges being of public notoriety.

Maximilian replied that this question being a political
one, he would refer them to what he had answered before.

The Fiscal of the court, after admonishing the prisoner,
repeated the charge twice to him, without obtaining
an answer other than the above.

Second—Having been asked and warned to answer
the charge of having come to account and put in execution the plans above referred to, of the French government, without any title than that which the srmed force
of the same covernment and a few votes which he pretonded to call the national will, nonwithstanding that
such pretended expression of the national will was
false in its form and substance, as no one can deny;
for the Mexican republic was established and remains
under the fundamental charter of 1857. The only legiti-

sult.

P(D)—With having made war against the Mexican republic, aided by and in many cases under the direction of the commander of the French army in Mexico; consenting to, authorizing and commuting oppressions and atrocities of all descriptions, to tyranize over the Mexican people and compel them to accept the will of a prince elected by the French government to rate in Mexico.

prince elected by the French government to rule in Mexica.

Here the Fiscal caused to be made a list of the frightful member of executions by the courts martial of Maximilian of Mexicans who defended the cause of the republic, and also the pillage and burning of entire towns throughout Mexican territory, especially in the States of Michoacan, Sinalos, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas.

The Fiscal repeated it twice, and passed to the Sinth—With having made in his own name a flibustering war, inviting and enlisting foreigners of all nations, principally Austrians and Belgians, subjects of Powers which were not at war with the Mexican republic.

The Fiscal repeated twice and passed to the Steenth—With having published and carried into execution against the Mexicans who did not submit to his authority the barbarous decree of October 3, 1855, giving power to any commanding officers of the so-called imperial army to execute on the spot, without any formal trial, all prisoners without regard to rank or denomination, of the organized body they formed, or cause they defended, not excluding those who, though unarmed, follow them, or the citizens who aid them directly or indirectly.

The Fiscal repeated the charge twice and passed to the

follow them, or the citizens who aid them directly or indirectly.

The Fiscal repeated the charge twice and passed to the ENGAL—With having published in the presentle of his barbarous decree that the persons of the constitutional government of the republic had abandoned the Mexican territory, and deducing from this false assertion consequences favorable to his tyranny and oppression of the Mexicans who were defending their flag. The Fiscal repeated over the charge and passed to Ninth—With having attempted to seatain his false title of Emperor after the restreat from Mexico of the French army, and after he saw the entire republic rising against the pretended empire, for which object he surrounded himself with men who, during the civil war of Mexico, became famous, through their violence and crimes of all description. He (Maximilian) employed means of violence, desolation and death, in order to check the victorious march of the republicans

Done before me, Jacuaro Melandea.

The Exiled. Fined and Confined Imperialists. The following imperialists not having been found within the republic since the fail of the empire, they are notified through the press that they are fined for disloyalty. The fine was to be levied by sale of their property, in case it was not paid before August 15, 1867:—

The fines are:—Macario Belle Cieneros, \$15,000; Santiago Mendez, Angel del Puerto Vicario, each \$3,000; J. B. Alaman, José Marís Nieto, José Ruis, Juan Rodrizuez de San Miguel, Francisco Villavicancio, each \$2,000; Josquin Cassillo y Lanzas, Joan Cervantes Estaulilo, Manuel Dublan, Juan Marís Flores, Francisco Gomez Lamadrid, Urbano U. Lausepas, J. B. Lozano, Jeat Moria Guirones, José Maria Chon, Juan N. Pastor, Mignel Patino, José María Chon, Juan N. Pastor, Mignel Patino, José María Chon, Juan N. Vériz, Autonio Ayestarán, cach \$1,000; Brono Aguiar, pelansian Camacno, Opria-

Torres Larrainzar, Minister of Trea-ury; Esteban Villaiva, Counsellor and Under Secretary of the Treasury.
Twenty-six others are sentenced to four years of imprisonment. Among them are Felix Eloin, Maximitian's Private Secretary; Pedro Tescher, ditto; Tomás Murphy, Under Secretary of War; Cários Schaffer, of the Imperial Paiatian Guard.

Imperial Treasury Account for Two Years. The Siglo XIX. poblishes the following account of the receipts and expenses of the empire from July 1, 1864,

-	The second secon	The second second	a contract to the same of		
83	D. Howard D. Dies N.		ROM TAXES.		
8	Aguascalientes	\$255,879	Nuevo Leon		
1	Campecho	86,522	Oaxaca	538,139	
8	Chibushus	93,945	Orizaba	104,143	
н	Coabulla	26,417	Pachuca	88,438	
8	Colima	46,246	Potosi	919,520	
66	Cordova	87,075	Paebla	1,795.564	
23	Custis	26,897	Querétaro	443,004	
3	Durango	332,314	Tamaulipas		
멸	Fresnillo	52,522	Tehuantepec		
9	Guanajuato	1,416,405	Tlaxcala		
W	Iturbide	234,751	Toluca		
	Jalapa	43,388	Tuia		
38	Jalisco	1,174.739	Tulancingo		
g	La Laguna	45,616	Tuxpan	80,519	
ĸ	Matamoros	86,096	Valle de Mexico.	5,589,730	
9	Matehuala	85,144	Vera Cruz	867,046	
삨	Mazatlan	161,237	Yucatan	479,977	
M	Michoadan	608,240	Zacatecas	585,216	
9	Nayarit	94,676			
20	Commence of the Commence of th	ECRIPTS PR	OM CUSTOMS.		
Я	Acapulco	\$62,595	San Blas	\$635,859	
20	Campeche	237,279	Sisal	622, 223	
朝	Carmen	170,004	Tabasco	178,175	
Ŋ	Guaymas	291.535	Tampico	2,093,296	
8	Manzanillo	1,906,691	Tuspan	98,834	
я	Matamoros	2,523,240	Vera Cruz	10,459,693	
•	Mazatlan	2,038,574		And the state of the state of	
9	OTHER RECEIPTS.				
8	From the Mints.	\$399,188	Profits on Ex-		
3	Taxes in the Val-	\$900,100			
		642,829	on Paris, sold		
8	ley of Mexico.				
П	Post Office	405,546		40,036,252	
1	Revenue Stamps,	194,062	ment	40,000,202	
я	Tolls	120,168		81,276,640	
4	Total receipt		Control of the last of the las	01,210,040	
9			INSES.		
	Imperial Househ	old		\$52,638	

The Executions Under the October Dec rec. The following is a list of liberals, not officers, executed

To the Hon. Marcus Otterbound, United States Minister near Mexico:—
Sir.—In behalf of about two hundred Americans, including myself, I desire to call your attention to their claims against the Imperial Railroad Company, composed of foreign residents in England, which company was for the purpose of constructing a railroad within the territorial limits of Mexico. Said company obtained a certain concession from Maximilian to build said road; after which they contracted with one G. B. Crawly to perform the requisite work for them. Said Crawly subjet the work to various parties, among whom are the foregoing Americana. Said Crawly is now in England. Mr. Lloyd, former agent in Mexico for said company, is also in England. He is said to have left this country by a permission from Maximilian, together with an order protecting his person from arrest, Mr. Crawly likewise left during the rebellion and before the organization of the courts. The amount due to said Americans and others is not far from the sum of \$500,000, a little more or less. I think about one thousand Mexican laborers are interested, directly or indirectly, in this amount. It is contended by said railroad company that no lien can attach to the property or investments which said company have already made in Mexico, so far as to satisfy said claimants' demands; and, while they are unwilling to provide for the liquidation of the said debt, they ask the present governprior once made by Maximilian. If, according to the laws of Mexico, there is no tacit mortgage which creates a Hen for contractors who have furnished material, and for laborers who have expended their labor upon said road, then the express mortgages in favor of dwelling houses cut out the contractors and laborers, although the property may be of far more value than the amount covered by the express mortgages, because poor men cannot discharge said mortgages for want of funds. And, again, the owners and contractor are foreign and non-residents, and although they may be worth millions the jurisdiction of the Mexican courts cannot extend over them nor their property. Now said company are not demanding positive legal rights, but are soliciting from this government equitable rights in consideration of their prior vast expenditures. It is a clear principle of equity in all civilized countries that he who asks equity must do equity—that is, he must show, as regards the subject matter of his demands, that he acted according to equity and good conscience. There is another principle of law that overy sovereign will protect the residents within his jurisdiction as to all just demands against property therein. And persons who absent themselves and will not piace themselves within the jurisdiction of the sovereign court are acting fraudulently toward the residents thereof, and are not to be protected by said sovereign. Mexico should by all means protect her own citizens upon every principle of law which exists between the governors and the governer; and she should likewise protect Americans upon principles of equity, justice and amity between friendly nations. It is apparent, then, that neither law nor good faith will justify the Mexican government in granting the favor solicited by said railroad company, unless the concession therefor shall contant the express condition that all contractors and laborers having domands against said railroad company for material, work and isobrared.

Professor Charles King.

A cable telegram announces the death of this gentleman at Frascati, near Rome, on Friday, the 27th inst. The deceased was a native of New York, where he was born in 1780, and was the second son of the late Hon. Rufus King. During hie father's residence in England as Minister to the Court of St. James he was sent to Harrow school, and subsequently to a preparatory school in Paria. Returning to New York he married, in 1810, Elina, a daughter of Archibald Grace, a leading merchant of this city, with whom the deceased was associated in business. In 1813 Mr. King was a member of

Alfred T. Ackert has been unanimously nominated for member of the Assembly by the Democratic Convention held at Rhinebeck for the Second Assembly district of Dutchess county.

I.zwiston, Me., Sept. 28, 1867.

Judge Walton has continued the hearing on a motion for s new trial in the Newill murder case until next

CUBA.

The steamer Missouri, Captain Palmer, from Hi on the 21st inst., arrived at this port yesterday. To purser will please accept our thanks for prompt delived

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Delays in the Cable Once—Slave and Free Labor Contrasted in Cuba—Havana Secking a Loan in London—The Banco Espanol and Speculators—Brigandage—A Chlored View of Catholic Devotion—Negroes and Irish Contrasted.

rom the latter. One of the 17th came yesterday, I am ceive messages. (an that be so? The Havana office is so busy that in order that each should go in turn there

The comparison of the relative advantages of free and of slave labor is not only a topic of the greatest imports ance to Gubs, but it is a question of life or death. But the absence of statistical information on a matter of

on the disease brought here by the steamer Minnesota and now prevailing at the Lower Quarantine, stated that it was somewhat like cholers and typhus, and yet it was neither, but a disease "unknown to the physicians of this country." I have too high an opinion of the Registers of Vital Statistics to think that he was unable to make out the disease, or that he would willingly cause siarm among a certain class of people. Already cause siarm among a certain class of people. Airoady there is much excitement about the "new disease." as several have called it, and I doubt not but that many several have called it, and I doubt not but that many look forward to our having a raying epidemic of it. Now, I would ask, what is the nature of this disease? In what respect, pathiologically and etiologically, does it regards and the several results of some diffused influence of "pademic and the present "unknown disease" of late years, in different parts of the earth, must, I think, convince all of the existence of some diffused influence of "pademic wave," and it only remains for some one to show the relation of the various diseases to each other.